# Task 8: Provide Clarity and Recommendations on

PES Program Design Options

Presentation of Draft Final Report April 5, 2022

## Report on PES Program Design

- Completed; currently being finalized
- Goal: Identify the important questions and frame them with context and analysis
  - Describes, not prescribes
- This presentation highlights the important issues for the WG to consider.

# Clear Goals and Specific Objectives

- Working Group tasked with designing this program
- > A plethora of decisions need to be made
- Each decision should be guided by the goals/objectives
  - > Does the decision help the program achieve its objectives?
  - Bigger picture goal is fine, but specific objectives are essential
- Goal should reflect what program success looks like
  - > Impact on the environment
  - Impact on farmers
  - Impact on taxpayers/public

#### Developing Specific Objectives

- > Issues to consider:
  - > Is the focus on in-field soil health or the whole farm?
    - Will determine if/how biodiversity is addressed
  - What are the quantifiable targets of the program?
    - > Are these realistic and achievable?
    - What is the time-frame?
  - What is the balance b/t cost-effectiveness and fairness?

#### Program Design Criteria

- Working Group should select and prioritize the program design criteria to be applied. Examples include:
  - Cost-effectiveness
  - Financial feasibility
  - Feasibility of implementation
  - > Program compatibility

#### Cost-effectiveness

- Relative to what?
- Need to know (1) costs and (2) effectiveness.
- > For most conservation programs, effectiveness is not known.
- > Outcome-based programs
  - > Effectiveness is known
  - > Higher transaction costs
  - Will the flexibility reduce costs proportionately more?
- Can disadvantage the early adopters

# Financial Feasibility

- Need to understand
  - > Full costs of program implementation
  - Budget constraints
- Major cost categories for PES program:
  - > Payments
  - Quantification and verification
  - Program administration
- Risk of cost over-runs
- Ability to generate revenue or utilize debt

## Feasibility of Implementation

- Effective implementation is essential for success
- "Boots on the ground" staff:
  - Need to be capable (ideally would be enthusiastic)
  - Are not always part of the design team
- Pilot-testing is critical
  - Only way to really understand potential bottlenecks
  - Collect comprehensive input from farmers

## **Program Compatibility**

- Important questions:
  - How will this program be complementary to or compete with existing programs?
  - Are payments for outcomes from this program considered a "double dip" with payments from practice-based programs, such as EQIP?
    - Will farmers have to chose one or the other program?
  - What comparative advantage will the program have for farmers and how can that be maximized?

## Specific Design Issues

- Program eligibility
- Quantification
- Payment structure
- Monitoring and verification

# Program Eligibility

- > Issues to consider:
  - Excluding farms that have violated societal expectations
    - Compliant with RAP Rule
  - Managing the program within budget constraints
    - Cannot over-commit payments
      - Payment obligations uncertain at outset (how many acres, current and future SH scores)
    - Exclude managed forest land?
    - Allow farms to enroll individual fields or whole farm?
    - Phased program roll-out?

#### Quantification of Soil Health

- Soil sampling and analysis "seems" to be the path
- Use of modified CASH test
  - Create a committee of VT soil scientists and others
  - Decide which measures to include
  - Adjust scoring curves for VT soils
  - Weight each measure to reflect ecosystem services
- Develop consensus on including biodiversity
- Consider options for soil sampling
  - > Accuracy, consistency, cost

#### Payment Structure

- Working Group wants fairness for existing conservation
- Budget constraints and public perception may require additionality
- Hybrid payment structure
  - Payment for improvement in SH score
  - Payment for exceeding a SH threshold
- > Farmer could earn either or both payments
- > Relative payment rates can be used to fine-tune

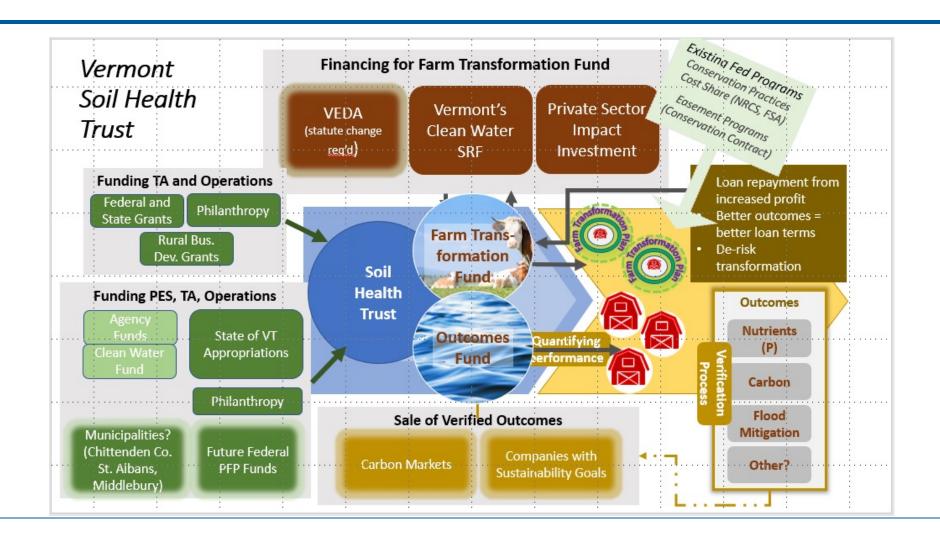
#### Monitoring and Verification

- If focus is measured soil health score, then field management does not need to monitored
  - Would be valuable to associate practices with SH scores
  - Make voluntary practice reporting easy to do
- > Soil sample results may need to be randomly verified
- Third party soil sampling could increase accuracy, consistency (and cost)

#### Additional Issues of Relevance

- Program administration trust by ag and env groups
- Potential sources of funding
- > Additional technical and financial resources for farmers
- Program evaluation and adaptive management

#### Vermont Soil Health Trust (concept)



#### Existing Fed Programs Conservation practices **Financing for Farm Transformation Fund** Vermont Cost Share (NRCS, FSA) Easement Programs Soil Health (Conservation Contract) Private Sector Vermont's **VEDA** Trust Clean Water (statute change Impact reg'd) Investment SRF **Funding TA and Operations** Loan repayment from increased profit Federal and Philanthropy Better outcomes = State Grants better loan terms Farm Trans-Rural Bus. De-risk formation Dev. Grants transformation Soil Fund: Health Funding PES, TA, Operations Outcomes Trust Agency **Nutrients** State of VT Funds **Outcomes** Quantifying (P) Clean Water Appropriations Fund erformance Fund Carbon Philanthropy Flood Sale of Verified Outcomes Mitigation Municipalities? **Future Federal** (Chittenden Co. Companies with Carbon Markets Other? St. Albans, PFP Funds Sustainability Goals Middlebury)

#### Suggested Next Steps

- Consensus on clear goals and specific objectives
- > Tailor and prioritize program design criteria to use
- Assemble state team to modify CASH test
- Advance research to correlate field management with soil health scores and economic outcomes
- Formalize potential funding sources
- > Enlist program evaluation specialist into design process

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